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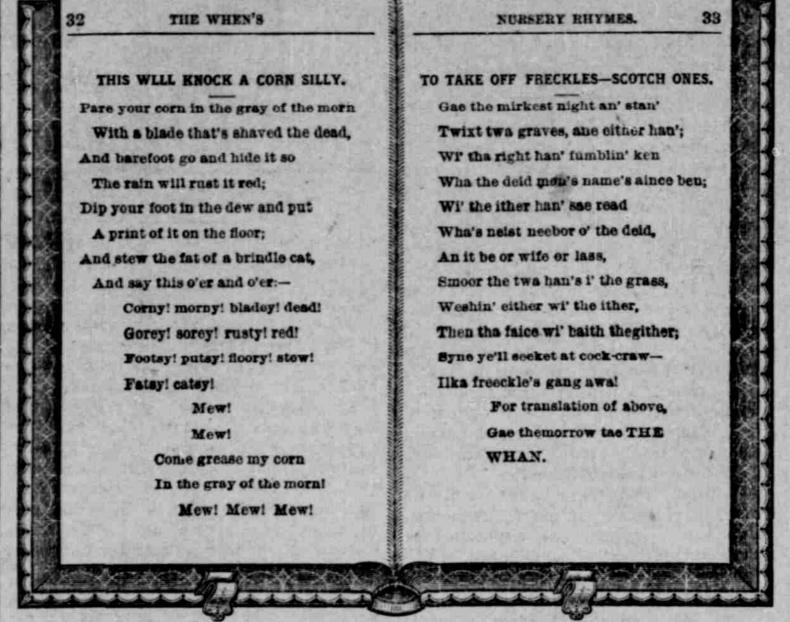
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Yesterday in Heavy Overcoats. This is the first snug winter weather that we've had, and with it comes a big cut on every heavy-weight Overcoat -one-fifth off from the regular price.

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IMPORTERS and JOBBERS. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY. Continue during this week their offering to the trade only of

in all Departments. Having recently completed our usual semi-annual inventory, we have taken to account all odd lots and small quantities at much below value purposing their immediate sale.

Stocks complete in all Departments. Lowest Prices always a certainty.

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS & Walk.

An elegant display of Opera and Party Fans. Opera-Glasses and Holders. New Year's Cards, Calendars and Favors.

CHAS. MAYER & CO.

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

WHAT TO BUY.

The most sensible thing to buy at this season of the year is an article that will give a lasting pleasure, not a piece that will be laid away in a dark closet to be brought out on one or two occasions during the year, but something that will give an everyday enjoyment to the person who uses it. I have in my stock a hundred articles of FURNITURE, any of which would make a useful and enjoyable present.

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I have disposed of all my interest in the

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and am in business on my own account at Nos. 378 to 400 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. Telephone No. 1310. FRANK M. DELL.

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We have a very large line of Christmas Cards, Novelties and Booklets. Fine Writing-Papers of every variety and style. Wedding and New Year Calling Cards, etc. 27-29 EAST MARYLAND STREET.

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WIPE OFF YOUR FEET

Hemp and Rubber Mats, Oil-Cloth. Linoleum, Etc. If you forgot to buy a Rug before, buy one now. Prices lower than ever.

ALBERT GALL, 17 & 19 West Washington St.

After Jan. 1, 1891, W. H. Armstrong & Co.'s Surgical Instrument House and Factory will be located in the larger and more commodious building, No. 77 South Illinois street.

NOT ALL GONE

Our Holiday Trade was tremendous, but our stock was tremendouser, and any one wanting to make "return presents" will find an infinite variety of beautiful things to select from, while our regular business of selling the best Watches and Jewelry goes on just the same, only more so. Glad to see you at any time.

DR. HARPER'S PLAN ADOPTED.

The New Baptist University to Revolutionize Present Methods of Collegiate Instruction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- The organization committee of the new University of Chicago submitted their report, this evening, to a meeting of the trustees of the institution. The scheme embodies the ideas of Prof. Harper, of Yale, who is expected to be the president of the university. The plan was discussed two hours by the trustees, and was then formally adopted. The effect of this action promises to be far-reaching, in view not only of the methods introduced but by reason of the extraordinary financial backing they will have, owing to the largeness of the endowments provided for the university by John D. Rockefeller and others. In substance, Dr. Harper's scheme proposes that students be admitted to the university at various periods of the year, rather than all at one time; that provision be made against passing all men, good and poor alike, through the same course at the same time; permit men to be absent during portions of the year when they can best provide means for continuing their course; furnish greater stimulus and incentive than now exists for original investigation; make it possible for students to study book-keeping, stenogra-phy, etc., in addition to their regular studies; make it possible to dispense with instructors when they have shown themselves incompetent; permit greater freedom to students and teachers in the matter of vacations; to use other teachers than those in the university; provide opportunities for teachers and ministers who cannot attend a college to avail themselves of university advantages; allow large freedom in the choice of subjects; place the work on a level with any other institution and provide for the university's administration in accordance with the truly American spirit. The institution will have three departments, with the whole of this country as a field of work.

Explosion and Fire in a Mine.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Dec. 26.—An explosion took place this morning in the entrance shaft of the United Coal and Coke-works, operated by the United Coke Company. It was caused by the ignition of kerosene oil. The report was terrific. One hundred and forty miners were at work at the time, but all made their escape through the various openings for that purpose. Some escapes were marvelous. The mine timbers and coal caught fire and burned flercely. The United mine is situated on the Sewickley creek and is nounced one of the finest in the region. General Manager Lynch, of the Frick Coke Company, who thoroughly understands everything about the mine, is on the scene directing the work, and at a late hour to-night it is thought the flames may possibly be subdued. The excitement in the vicinity of the explosion is widespread. Two persons were injured this afternoon by a fall of mbers near the burning shaft. Over three hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

Robbed by His Housekeeper. Scottdale, Pa., Dec. 26.—Miss Jones, alias Frisbell, the housekeeper of Henry Adams, a miner, of Everson, disappeared yesterday, taking with her offer \$350 in money and \$1,600 or \$1,800 in notes. Her disappearance is said to be due to the combined efforts of a couple of married men in Everson, whose objects in view were to secure a slice of the money. Miss Jones two weeks ago caused a sensation by similar actions, for which she was arrested in Pittsburg. The case at that time was settled with her old lover on condition that she return to his household.

Such Is the Opinion of Director of the Mint Leech as Expressed in an Interview.

He Thinks the Radical Demands of Free Coinage Advocates Will Prevent the Adoption of Any Measure by Congress This Session.

Views of a Senator on the Proposed Cloture Rule and the Elections Bill.

Dispute Between the House and Senate Over Payment of Clerks for the Latter Body-Pan-American Steamship-Line Scheme.

SILVER MEN TOO EAGER. Mr. Leech Says Their Advocacy of Free Coinage Will Kill All Financial Legislation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26,-"I do not believe Congress will pass any kind of a financial bill at this session," said Director of the Mint Leech to your correspondent to-day. "The eagerness of the free-coinage men will beyond reasonable doubt defeat every proposition looking towards the enlargement of the circulating medium, and especially all propositions relating to silver. It is unfortunate for the free-coinage interests that its advocates cannot see that any movement in the direction of free coinage at this time is a death-blow to their proposition, and that, although the business terests of the country demand the adoption of a general financial measure, they will defeat it if they continue to press their views upon Congress. 1 sometimes think that the friends of free coinage are in reality its enemies. I think the Senate will pass a free-coinage bill, but the House will refuse to do it for no other reason than because such a proposition cannot get out of committee, and any effort made to amend a bill by providing for free coinage will be raled by the Speaker as not germain to the subject matter under consideration. If the free-coinage men were tacticians they would not now contend for anything, but simply bide their time and go to the front in the next Congress, the lower house of which will be organized by free-coinage advocates beyond reasonable doubt."

"Would the Treasury Department object to the proposition to buy up all the American bullion in sight?"

In reply the Director of the Mint, who, by the way, is as good authority upon financial matters as almost any man in Washington, as he has been co-operating with Secretary Windom in promulgating a bill through the Republican senatorial caucus, said: "There could be no objection whatever to not only buying up all American bullion in sight, but making a law for the purchase of the entire American product, for under the present law we more than consume all of the silver produced by the American mines."

Mr. Leech was asked what provision could be made without imposing a duty on foreign silver to exclude from our markets the products of foreign mines if a free American coinage law, a law providing for the purchase of American silver only upon a free coinage basis, and be adopted.
"The United States mints," said he, "would simply stamp all foreign bullion received with the word reign, and, under the law, it could not be purchased or coined. Certainly foreign producers or dealers would not send to our markets an article which could not be sold. All foreign coins which are not of proper weight or fineness would be thrown out by our merchants and at the mints. The most serious feature of the entire agitation about silver and financial legislation lies in the fact that the free-coinage advocates, being un-willing to yield their hobbies for the good of the country at large, are going to defeat all financial legislation. The question of a new or permanent financial basis for the government is by all odds the most important that has or can come before the peo-ple, and it seems that this is to be cast aside without any action simply that a few men who are making capital out of a hobby or have interests to be appreciated are un-willing to yield their demand for free coin-age at this time, when it is impossible."

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

What Is Thought About the Cloture Rule Elections Bill and Other Matters. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The holiday season has afflicted the Senate heavily in the matter of attendance, and but seven Sen ators put in an appearance at the north wing of the Capitol to-day. It was understood when the Senate adjourned Wednes day that its session to-morrow will be purely formal, and, in fact, it was ordered only to escape the constitutional inhibition against an adjournment of over three days. So nothing can be done until Mon day and then the elections bill will be taken up again. There is to be no cloture, no finances, no anything for the whole week to create a diversion from the debate on the elections bill. A Republican Senator, a strong champion of the bill, said 'We will go on talking about the bil next week, and many speeches will be delivered to vacant seats and empty galleries. We cannot help it, you see; for the proceedings the other night, when Mr. Hoar tried to drive the Democrats into a night session, was proof conclusive that we could not muster in force during the holiday season. But I believe that about Jan. 6 we shall have a fighting quorum, and then you may look for a diversion." The Senator was asked if a majority could be secured for the cloture resolution. He replied that Senator Aldrich, who had it in charge, had been instructed to canvass the Republican side of the Senate before putting in the new rule. Senator Aldrich was a coolheaded, shrewd man, and it was hardly to be presumed that he would enter into a great struggle as this promised to be without some sort of assurance of sufficient power behind him to win the victory.

A sergeant could barely secure enough members who were present in the House this morning to constitute a skirmishing squad, and so an adjournment was taken until Tuesday next. Here and there a few gentlemen would gather in a group and in a desultory manner talk over the business now pending in the two houses. The consensus of opinion, especially on the Democrat side, was that the debate on the shipping bill would be prolonged to a much greater extent than had been expected, many Representatives on both sides of the House having signified their desire to deliver speeches upon that measure. Of course, Representatives are in the dark as to the action of the Senate on the cloture, the financial measure and the elections bill. That the first will be adopted is considered doubtful. As to the second, the feeling on the Republican side is that no financial bill can pass the House that is not a purely Republican measure-one that is agreed upon in party caucus, and one that is not put through the Senate with the aid of the Democratic votes. That the pros-

which is deplored by the Republicans and openly rejoiced in by the Democrats. SENATORS' CLERKS.

pect of the elections bill is not very bright.

speedy end, is admitted by all, a prospect

Question of Paying Their Salaries During Recess Likely to Defeat an Appropriation Bill. Washington, Dec. 26 .- There is an interesting little fight going on between the Senate and House over the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, made up principally of appropriations for the Government

Printing Office, and unless the dead-lock between the two bodies is broken there may be somewhat of an interruption of work at the Government Printing Office. The Senate added to the bill a provision for the payment of salaries to clerks and Senators during the interim between the for the payment of salaries to clerks and Senators during the interim between the two sessions of this Congress. The effect of this provision would be indirectly to make clerks to Senators annual instead of session employes. The House refused concurrence in the Senate amendment, and the Senate conference to sign the conference report and permit the other items of appropriation in the bill to become law unless the House yields. The fight is really a continuation of a strug-The fight is really a continuation of a struggle between the two bodies last session.

The Senate, by an amendment to the regular annual appropriation bill, made Senators' clerks annual employes, but the House refused concurrence and finally carried its point, the amendment being stricken from the bill. In the closing days of the session, however, the Senate passed a simple resolution, to which, of course, the assent of the House was not necessary, the assent of the House was not necessary, providing for the payment of Senators' clerks during the recess from the Senate contingent fund. There was no money available in this fund, and it is now sought to increase the fund to the requisite amount by a deficiency appropriation. The House is steadfast in its determination to resist this, and members of its appropriation committee say that such a thing as paying regular salaries from a contingent appropriation was never contemplated, and that to permit it would be for the and that to permit it would be for the House to abdicate its power of scrutinizing and providing for the expenditures of the public moneys.

PAN-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

What a Transportation Company Proposes t Do in Return for a Federal Charter. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The Senate committee on commerce to-day gave a hearing to Messrs. F. L. Dana, of Denver: Howell Jones, of Topeka; J. B. Clark, of Chicago, and A. P. Chamberlain, of Des Moines, upon the bill introduced by Senator Cullom to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation Company. These gentlemen appeared as a sub-committee appointed by the interstate deep-harbor committee. They said that the committee was backed by fifteen million people, and created to look after the welfare of the West before Congress, but especially to secure an adequate appropriation from Congress to build at least one deep water harbor on the Texas coast of the gulf. Most of the great trunk lines. they said, had connections terminating on the gulf, and all other Western and Southern roads were rapidly building or negotiating for connections. This left but one proposition open for discussion—that of ocean transportation lines to be operated in connection with these great railway systems. The sub-committee was appointed with the special object of establishing a line of steamers to ply be-tween the various ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the ports of Central and South America. The sub-committee told how its members had assembled in Galveston last November and determined to establish such a line, to be owned by the people of the great central basin of the United States,

who were directly interested in the devel-opment of the South and West, and in or-der that it might be national in character and international in scope, it was determined to apply to Congress for a charter. The incorporators, they said, were men of wealth and high character, with a capital exceeding \$15,000,000, and had it been deemed necessary one hundred incorporators might have been obtained, whose combined capital would have exceeded \$100,-000,000. Congress has established a precedent for the action asked in the incorporation of the Pacific railroad companies, the Hudson-river Bridge Company and the Nicaragua Canal Company. The deepwater project was justified by innumerable considerations growing out of the re-establishment of our navy, of our merchant marine and their recommendation of the late pan-American congress, as well as the recommendations of the President. The sub-committee asked Congress for a na-

sub-committee asked Congress for a national charter, in return for which they promised to build their own ships in the United States at an increase of 20 or 30 per cent. over what they would cost abroad. These would fly the flag of our country, and in time of the nation's peril these ships will be at the disposal of the government. With this national charter they would be able to negotiate for a concession from foreign governments in consideration of their establishing quick and direct communication between their markets and our

munication between their markets and our own. The establishment of the pan-American lines would effect a saving of 50 per cent. in time and reduce the freight transportation expenses in a corresponding de-gree, and furnish such facilities as would result in a material increase of commerce between this country and Central and South America. The committee on com-merce has as yet taken no action on the

CALIFORNIA'S GIANT TREES Their Number and Size as Reported by a Special Agent-A Bellamy Colony's Claims. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. - Andrew Caldwell, the special agent of the General Land Office, appointed to make an investigation as to the location, condition, number, etc., of giant (Sequoia gigantea) trees in the Stockton and Visalia land districts in California, has made his report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In the Visalia district, the report says, there is one small and one large grove of giant trees. The latter is virgin forest, and contains over twelve hundred giant Sequoias and many more small trees. Some five years ago a co-operative colony located about forty entries in the neighborhood. and are constructing a road to this timber belt. The colony, it is asserted, numbers about six hundred members, and has recently engrafted the Bellamy idea as its leading attraction. There is danger, the special agent believes, that these people, if unmolested, will soon destroy this most wonderful and perfect body of Sequoia gigantea in the world. In table giving the number and size of the trees in the groves visited only those fortysix feet in circumference and more, measured three teet from the ground, are classed as giants. Of these 2,675 were found. Forty-four are over eighty feet in circum-ference and several are more than a hundred. One is 106 in circumference, or a lit-tle more than thirty-five feet in diameter. Secretary Noble has requested the Secretary of War to station a company of cavalry in the Sequoia National Park and another in the Yosemite Park to prevent depredations on the mammoth-tree groves. It is stated that the so-called Bellamy colonists, who have, in part, perfected title to lands on which these trees stand, have expressed a purpose to hold their claims in spite of all opposition.

VITAL STATISTICS OF JEWS.

Interesting Facts Brought Out by a Special Inquiry of the Census Bureau. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The division o vital statistics of the Census Office has prepared a bulletin, which is now in press, containing a summary of the results of a special inquiry concerning the Jews in this country. The inquiry resulted in the return of 10,618 completed family schedules, embracing 60,630 living persons on the 31st day of December, 1889, and in these families there had been 2,148 marriages, 6,038 births and 2,062 deaths during the five years ending that date. The social condition of the families is indicated to some extent by the number of servants kept by them, and as about two-thirds are reported as keeping one or more servants, the famiunless the pending debate is brought to a lies reported may be said to be in easy circumstances. The average number of persons to each family on Dec. 31, 1839, was

per one thousand of population, being about half of the average rate for the general pop-ulation. The expectation of life at the age of ten years, based upon the death rate for of ten years, based upon the death rate for the year 1889, is 61.11 and 56.02 years for males and females, respectively, as against 49.99 and 48.05, as calulated by life insurance companies, for the general population of this country. Contrasting the birth and death rates for those of native-born and foreign-born parents indicates that the birth rate is decreasing and the death rate increasing with more prolonged residence in this country, but the general results indicate that the Jews here retain many of the peculiarities which have been noted among them in Europe.

MINOR MATTERS.

Concession to the Panama Canal Company Renewed by the Congress of Colombia. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26,-The Bureau of the American Republics has information from Bogota that the Congress of Columbia has renewed the concession for the construction of the Panama canal to Lieut. Wyse, the agent of the canal company, who has been engaged at Bogota for more than s year trying to secure this privilege. The company is allowed two years from the 1st of January next to reorganize and resume operations; is required to pay for the lands on the isthmus which, under the original concession, were granted them without cost; also, the expense of sustaining whatever military or police guard may be found necessary to protect the works and maintain peace along the line of the canal; is to pay the government of Colombia a bonus of \$2,000,000, and give it first mortgage preferred stock in the company to the amount of \$1,000,000.

No More Hoosiers Need Apply.

Special to the Indianapolis Jorunal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- It is unnecessary fo aspirants to apply for positions to weigh mails in Indiana next year. There will be services in this line only upon two roads-on the main lines of the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore-ar the Congressmen and others who have the na ing of weighers have reached conclusions as whom they will recommend for appointme. The services of mail-weighers in Indiana this time begin Jan. 15 and last about several days. They receive \$3 a day, and must pay their expenses and board out of this salary.

Will Expedite Pension Bureau Work. WASHINGTON. Dec. 26. - Representative Cutcheon, from the committee on military affairs, to-day reported favorably to the House the bill that passed the Senate some days ago to esiablish the Records and Pension Office of the War Department and to appoint the officer now in charge of that work a colonel in the army. In reporting the bill the committee states that the establishment of the office will greatly facilitate and expedite the work of the Pension Bureau and of all other branches connected with or depending upon an examination of the records of the volunteer armies.

Appointments by the President, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The President to-day appointed E. Darwin James, of New York, and Philip C. Garrett, of Pennsylvania, to be mem bers of the board of Indian commissioners, vice Messrs. W. H. Morgan, resigned, and Clinton B. Fisk, deceased. He also appointed Joseph W. Paddock, of Nebraska, to be a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, vice James W. Savage, deceased.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Mr. and Mrs. T. B Casey, of Indianapolis, are at the Hotel Arno Mr. Casey is a brother of Senator Casey, of North Dakota. Senator and Mrs. Casey spent Christ mas day in Baltimore.

The recommendations of the international American conference for the establishment of an American monetary union and the issue of a common silver coin have been adopted by all the American republics, except Guatemala, Uruguay and Paraguay, which have not been heard from. The first meeting of the union takes place at the Department of State, at noon of Wednesday,

Mr. Sachse, the Director of the Post and Telegraph Department of the German empire, and Captain Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, have concluded, with the approval of the Postmastergeneral, an informal agreement for the establishment of a sea-postoffice service on all vessels of the Company lines above to the lines abov of the German lines plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg. The agreement has been forwarded by Mr. Sachse to the German government for its approval.

The Treasury Department has authorized the allowance of the usual draw-back on exported "almondine," manufactured in Chicago wholly from imported shelled almond and albumen, and sugar refined from imported raw sugar, and also on exported sulphate of copper or blue vitriol produced from imported copper ore.

Mr. Benjamin Molina Guirola, the newly appointed minister from San Salvador, was formally presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. The usual formalities

the Secretary of State. The usual formalities were observed. DESPERATELY RECKLESS CRIMINAL.

Would-Be Wife-Murderer Wrecks a Hotel, Ininres Several Persons and Causes a Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 26.-A dastardly attempt at wife-murder was made at Plainfield, ten miles north of here, early this morning. Three years ago James McBride, a farmer, who for some time had borne a good reputation, became so abusive to his wife that she sued for and obtained a divorce. He attempted to burn her house afterwards and was punished. Shortly afterward the matter was settled and he left the country. McBride returned Christmas and entered the Jenkins House at Plainfield, where his divorced wife was employed. He abused her terribly and assaulted the proprietor, threatening to kill some one before morning. About 2 o'clock this morning a terrible explosion occurred which shattered the hotel and badly injured several of the occupants. Following the explosion fire broke out, and before it could be arrested the building was burned and the general merchandising house of Littell Bros. was also consumed, together with contents. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000. McBride has been arrested and is in jail. He refused to make a statement to your correspondent.

Book-Keeper Charged with Embezzlement ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 26.—Daniel W. Talcott, head book-keeper in the employ of H. W. Sage & Co., lumber-dealers, was arrested this evening on a charge of embezzlement and sent to jail. Bail was fixed at \$5,000. The exact amount of his thefts is not yet known, but it is believed it will run high up into the thousands. After Sage & Co.'s contidential clerk, Joseph B. Abbott, who killed himself on Dec. 3, had been caught at stealing from the firm, an expert was employed to examine the books, and thus Talcott's dishonesty was discovered. It appears that Talcott and Abbott operated in collusion. Their operations were facilitated by the fact that the firm trusted both implicitly and left blank checks, signed, in the book-keeper's hands for business purposes. These he filled out and business purposes. These he filled out and cashed, and the meney he pocketed and charged to some fictitious expenditures. Talcott had always been thought to be the soul of honor.

Trial of an Alleged Train Wrecker. TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—In the trial of John Reed, one of the alleged train wreckers, this afternoon, detective Robert O. Pinkerton testified that Reed made a statement to him after his arrest without any inducements or threats Counsel for the defendant objected to admitting Reed's statement to Pinkerton on the ground that it was not voluntary. Judge Griffin allowed the defendant's counsel to cross examine the witness to show that it was not voluntary. Th crime with which Reed and others are charged the displacing of a switch on the Central Hudson railroad. The alleged crime was committed on the same night that the Montreal express was wrecked, near Castleton, during the strike.

sons to each family on Dec. 31, 1889, was 5.71, and the average annual number for the five years covered by these statistics was 5.47. The average annual number of marriages per one thousand of total population was much lower than the general rate, being but 7.4, and the average age at marriage is greater than among the general al population. The low marriage rate and the increased average age at marriage are the principal reasons for the low birth rate.

The deaths reported for the five years give an average annual death rate of 7.11

Lineman Killed by Touching a Live Wire.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—Tharles McDonald, a lineman employed by the control light company, was instantly killed this evening by coming in contact with a live wire. He was working on the top of a pole near Eighteenth and Blake across the wires, his hand grasping the wire that killed him. In a moment a smell of burning flesh was distinguishable, and before he could be taken down it became stronger and a blue smoke arose from three places on the poor fellow's body, producing a scene which caused the crowd to turn away with horror. He leaves a wife and family. Lineman Killed by Touching a Live Wire.

Heavy Fall of Snow Throughout the Country Except in the Far South.

Railway and Street-Car Traffic Seriously Interrupted in All the Eastern States and in Portions of Ohio and Kentucky.

Severe Gale Along the Atlantic Coast and Several Vessels Blown Ashore.

Their Crews Rescued by the Life-Saving Service-Three Sailors Anocked Overboard and Drowned-Indications for To-day.

SEVERE SNOW STORM

Heavy Fall and Severe Gale in the East-Railway Traffic Interrupted.

New York, Dec. 26 .- The predicted snowstorm arrived on schedule time, and this morning pedestrians were few and far between, and the surface cars were making poor work of it in spite of the fact that four horses tried to do the usual work of

The storm on the water was much worse-

for navigation than the heaviest fog. Everything in the line of steam craft was interrupted, and the movement of vessels propelled by sail was suspended altogether. The snow fell so rapidly on the upper bay that even those trusty guardians of the customs service, the revenue cutters, hung close to their wharves adjoining the Staten island ferry-house and did not venture out. A peculiar feature of the storm was that while the wind was unusually violent on the land, there was scarcely any on the water. The sea, too, was as smooth as the upper Hudson in midsummer, and the snow was left in complete possession. A dispatch from Point Pleasant, N. J., says a heavy storm of blinding snow is raging along the entire coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May. The air is so thick with snow that it is difficult to look any distance out to sea. Telegraph and telephone wires are down, and it is feared there are wrecks along the coast which have not yet been reported on this account. Superintendent Havens has ordered the en-

tire life-saving service along the coast to patrol their beaches and look out for wrecks. The schooner Yale is ashore on Deal Beach. She wants no assistance from the men of the life-saving station. The sea is very high, and fears are entertained for the vessel's safety.

Reports continue to be received from all parts of New York State showing a heavy fall of snow and consequent interruption of traffic. In the Mohawk valley the storm is unusually heavy. At 60'clock this even-ing more than eight inches of snow had fallen at Amsterdam, and it was still snow-ing hard. Railroad travel is greatly de-layed, some of the through trains being from two to three hours late. West Shore freight trains have been stalled in the snow this afternoon and the flangers have been started out. At Lockport the fall of snow has been continuous throughout the day, but is not heavy. The snow is not drifting but is not heavy. The snow is not drifting badly. The temperature in the morning was reported at 10° above zero and at 1 o'clock it had risen to 25°. At Ithaca the storm continued throughout the day, with street-car traffic suspended. At Watertown snow has been falling rapidly, accompanied by mild breezes. The thermometer is at night was 5° below and this morning 4° above zero. In other portions of the State the snow is

way travel is greatly interrupted, as is also street-car traffic in the towns and cities. A blizzard prevailed at Newburg, Buffalo and other places in the morning.

An Concord, N. H., snow began falling early this morning and this afternoon was several inches deep. The storm is the heav-lest of the winter. Reports received there say that the storm was heavy throughout

from six to twenty inches deep, and rail-

At Bangor, Me., and vicinity this morning was the coldest of the season, the mercury ranging from 12° below in Bangor to 25° in the surrounding towns. The temperature is rising, with indications of snow.

At Lynndonville, Vt., the thermometer registered 40° below zero last night and 30° below this morning. Reports from Summit Station, on the Central Vermont road, state that the storm this afternoon was the most severe in many years. Snow is steadily falling and threatens serious interfer-

ence to railroad travel.

At Portland, Me., a heavy gale is blowing from the northeast, with the mercury 10 above. The snow has fallen fast since noon, and drifts badly. The horse cars are running with four horses. The trains from the west are all late, several being stalled at interior points. It is a bad night on the

In Massachusetts the storm is also severe At Springfield all the railroad trains were late, and the electric street-cars rendered almost useless before the end of the afternoon. By means of snow-plows the street railway tracks were kept open. The fall averaged about ten inches up to 8 P. M., with no signs of abatement.

Reports received by the Associated Press in the afternoon showed that nearly tho whole country was enveloped in the storm. It raged from Maine to Texas and from Ianitoba to Georgia. From Norfolk southwest it was a rain-storm; from there north and northwest a snow-storm. Northern New York seemed to be about the center of At Baltimore, Md., the heavy snow-storm

of last night was followed by rain, which lasted well into the afternoon. Baltimore & Ohio officers report four to six inches of snow on the road near the Ohio river and Valley branch. On the Pittsburg division the trains are having a hard time, and al are considerably delayed. Engines are at work trying to keep the tracks comparatively clear of snow. On the third and fourth divisions but little trouble has been

At Staunton, Va., snow fell yesterday and last night to a depth of eight inches, followed by sleet. There are two feet of snow on the ground, blocking all the country roads. At Pittsburg another big snow-storm is

raging. It has been snowing steadily for eighteen hours, and there are no indica-tions of its cessation. Between twelve and fourteen inches of snow has already fallen. Trains are all several hours behind time, and street-car traffic on all but the cable roads has been temporarily suspended. The snow is dry, and so far has not affected the telegraph service. Similar reports come from the interior of Pennsylvania.

At Cincinnati the thermometer holds about to the freezing point, so that the snow is not melted in the streets save from underground heat. It is estimated that at least seven inches of snow fell. It drifted in many places to depths of two and three feet. Street-car travel has been imped and in the case of the double trolley elec-tric cars completely stopped. The snow in-terfered with their motors so they had to be taken off all day, although horse cars traverse the same tracks a good portion of the way. On the other hand the single trolley road has experienced no diffi-culty at all and has not even been delayed. The cable lines kept their tracks clear by running cars all night, last night. At Columbus, about nine inches of snow fell yesterday and last night, accompani by a brisk wind. The fail was so rapid that the street cars were blocked for a time last night, but the electric cars kept in motion, with only slight delays. Trains on the various railroads are marked from four to six hours late, travel from the East being specially slow. No damage from the storm is reported in central Ohio.

At Lexington, Ky., the heaviest storm of sleet ever known occurred yesterday afternoon and during the night. Shade trees and telegraph and telephone poles were broken and miles of wire were down. The city fire-alarm system was entirely ruined.